

BRANDT, SOON FREE,  
FEARS "FRAME-UP"

Asks District Attorney for Protection, and May Go to Minnesota to Await Trial.

## FIGHT MAY LAST YEARS

Former Valet Will Go Before Grand Jury on Tuesday, and Later Three Indictments Will Be Returned—Lawyer to Tell Story.

Unless Governor Dix experiences another change of mind in the mean time and issues a pardon for Folke E. Brandt the machinery of the law will release the former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff from the Tombs at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. His status will be that of a man who has never been convicted in the courts. He will go before the grand jury on Tuesday. The grand jury will return three indictments. The police officials who have appeared in the case will not be indicted.

Brandt will testify to promises made to him by Mortimer L. Schiff and Howard S. Gans. He will say that Howard S. Gans saw him several times in the Tombs, and told him his sentence would be for only one year if he would plead guilty, and that his case would be heard before Judge Rosalsky. He will corroborate the testimony already given by John P. Rogers, the Pinkerton detective, and will say that when he signed the confession in the office of Mortimer L. Schiff he thought he was signing a receipt for the \$50 already given to him by Mr. Schiff and for a further sum of money to be given to him to establish himself in business in Sweden.

Carl Fischer-Hansen will go before the grand jury to-morrow and testify to conversations with Brandt in the Tombs. He will say that Brandt said he had been visited by Howard S. Gans several times and that Gans had told him he would have to serve only one year. "And everything is all right," he will testify Brandt said. He will also say that Brandt said the reason Fischer-Hansen was called in was "because it would look better if he had a lawyer."

Dix Has Nothing to Say.

Governor Dix came to New York last night to attend the dinner of the Amen Corner at the Waldorf. He said he had nothing to say on the Brandt case or any other subject. Commander Eckford De Kay, his military secretary, said: "The Governor will not discuss the Brandt case, but I can say for him that he has not changed his mind."

Justice Gerard was asked yesterday if he had any reply to make to the statement of Governor Dix that it would be taking an unfair advantage of a technicality to pardon Brandt because the decision in the application for a writ of habeas corpus had not been filed.

"It is absolutely absurd," he replied, "to say anything else than that the decision is not yet legal."

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Brandt, will appear before Justice Gerard to-morrow morning after the decision has been signed and filed with the order for the prisoner's release. It has already been arranged that the National Surety Company will furnish a bail bond of \$5,000, and at 11 o'clock it is expected that Brandt will be once more a free man.

Strangely enough, as it would seem, however, he is not anxious to leave the Tombs after his long term in prison. He is afraid of another police "frame-up." He told Mr. Towns and District Attorney Whitman yesterday that he would rather stay in the Tombs or go to the House of Detention or go to live with Mr. Whitman.

"Don't turn me out on my own resources," he begged. "The police made a false report on me before, and I am afraid that they will get up another 'fake' case on me before I have been out a week. It would be easy enough for them to drop a pistol in my pocket and arrest me, or arrest me on a charge of speaking to a woman on the street."

Agrees to Protect Brandt.

The District Attorney promised to provide protection for Brandt from his staff, but he does not know how long he can keep it up, as there is no appropriation to provide for such a contingency. Brandt has said that he will do anything Mr. Whitman wants, and he has promised not to accept any theatrical offers. It may be, however, that he will have to be taken care of in some way for a couple of years. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, has agreed to lend his aid, and it is probable that Brandt will go to Minnesota, pending the final decision in the habeas corpus proceedings.

The fight over the writ of habeas corpus may last for two years, and it is considered likely that the final decision giving Brandt freedom or returning him to Dannemora to serve the remainder of his thirty-year sentence will come from the Supreme Court of the United States. The appeal from the decision of Justice Gerard will be taken in a few days. District Attorney Whitman and Attorney General Carmody are now working together on the papers.

The earliest the motion can be heard by the Appellate Division is March 22, and an adjournment, which is usually granted, would carry the argument over to April 12. The decision of the Appellate Division could not then be expected before April 19 or 20. Another appeal to the Court of Appeals would follow, and it would be the last of May or the first of June before the case would be reached in this court. As the summer vacation would intervene, the decision would not be handed down until the October term.

Mr. Towns has said he would take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if the Court of Appeals reversed Justice Gerard. It would be January, 1913, before the case would get to the Supreme Court, and it would not reach

## COWBOYS FIGHT MEXICANS

Compel Raiders to Abandon Loot 12 Miles from Douglas, Ariz.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 24.—Agua Prieta, the scene of one of the fiercest battles of the Madero revolution, was thrown into a panic to-day when bands of men who declared they were Vasquistas from Chihuahua suddenly appeared and began raiding ranches near the border. Treasure vaults of banks and stores were hastily emptied and the contents brought into Douglas.

Refugees brought the report that the bands were under Antonio Rodriguez, a political prisoner liberated with thirty others by sympathizers from the jail at Magdalena several days ago.

One of the bands, comprising thirty men, raided the Elias ranch, twelve miles southwest of Douglas, last night. Twelve American cowboys forced them to retreat from the corrals and abandon eighteen horses and saddles which they had attempted to take. The cowboys opened fire on the raiders as they fled, and they left behind one man seriously wounded.

Douglas is filling up with refugees.

AGED BRIDEGROOM DIES;  
YOUNG WIFE ALSO ILL

E. M. Allen Married Girl of Twenty-a Month Ago—Taken Ill on Honeymoon.

Elijah Marshall Allen, the seventy-four-year-old lumberman and importer who married Miss Mattie Walker, a twenty-year-old stenographer, a little more than a month ago, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from a complication of pneumonia poisoning and hardening of the arteries. His young wife is dangerously ill with pneumonia at the apartment of her mother, at No. 501 West 178th street. She contracted a cold during their honeymoon trip, which was cut short by the illness of her husband.

While he was ill Mrs. Kneeland said that in the event of his death she expected that his will would be contested by his daughter, Mrs. Cooke, who is an artist and was at one time head of the School of Applied Design, denied any intention of making a contest, saying that the estate of her father would be only a moderate one and that there would be no fortune to fight about.

Mr. Allen was taken sick in Pinehurst, and he and his wife, instead of going to Palm Beach as they had planned, went to Savannah and took a ship for home. Mrs. Allen's condition became worse during the voyage, and as soon as the steamer arrived in New York he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. His daughter, Mrs. Daniel Cooke, of No. 911 Whitlock avenue, was with him when he died.

Mr. Allen married Miss Walker at the home of her mother, Mrs. Lydia Kneeland, in South Norwalk, Conn., on January 10. The Rev. Dr. L. B. Howell, of St. Paul's Church, South Norwalk, performed the ceremony, and a large reception followed.

The bridegroom, though an old man, appeared to be in the best of health at the time of the wedding. Early in life he engaged in the lumber business in the Northwest, and he kept up his outdoor activities after coming to New York. He was an exponent of jiu-jitsu, and one of his favorite diversions was to invite sturdy young men into his office and then throw them about to show his sprightliness and his knowledge of the Japanese art of self-defense.

Mr. Allen's first wife was a writer. She died on August 16, 1911. Her relatives opposed his second marriage bitterly on account of its coming so closely on the heels of his bereavement. He had known Miss Walker for less than a year when the marriage took place. The extent of the dead man's estate is not known, but he was reputed to be wealthy. He purchased for his young bride much costly jewelry.

## SEES FORTUNE IN STREETS

English Expert Says "Rubber Dust" Would Pay for Cleaning.

A. Staines Manders, an authority on the rubber industry, arrived here last night on the White Star liner Celtic to participate in the rubber show which is to be held in September at the Grand Central Palace. Besides a variety of rubber exhibits, he brought over an idea for keeping clean the streets of New York with no cost whatever to the municipality. According to Mr. Manders, there is enough rubber in the streets of New York to pay a company for doing the cleaning.

"Why, the streets of this city," he said, "are strewn with rubber, only you can't see it. Take a handful of dust from the pavement and you will find that 21 per cent is pulverized stone worn from the pavement by wheels, hoofs and boots. It is dust accounts for about 5 per cent, while 6 per cent comes from boot leather. And just think of it, 12 per cent is rubber dust coming from rubber tires and rubber footwear! Twelve per cent of pulverized rubber in every barrelful of street dust is an item worth considering. I think a fortune could be made by a company with a contract for cleaning the streets."

## PASTOR GROWS MUSHROOMS

Makes \$35 a Day Profit to Illustrate Point in Pulpit Talk.

Kansas City, Feb. 24.—To prove his theory preached from the pulpit that success depends on a man's efforts, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Osborn has developed a mushroom business from which he derives an income of \$35 a day.

Six years ago Dr. Osborn began experimenting. Finding an abandoned street railway tunnel with the exact conditions required, he "borrowed" it for experimentation. The tunnel contains fifty thousand square feet, every inch of which is utilized. The mushroom bed yielded beyond his hopes. In six months he yielded his crop. He sold an average of from 20 to 100 pounds of the product a day to hotels here at 65 cents a pound.

## TAFT WINS IN CUMMINS'S HOME.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24.—The first county to hold a convention this year in Senator Cummins's home district to-day endorsed President Taft. Two precincts in Des Moines, the Senator's home town, also favored Mr. Taft's renomination.

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THREE ATTACKS ON  
TRUSTS PLANNED

House Passes "Money Trust" Investigation Resolution and Has Two Others Before It.

## DEMOCRATS APPLY GAG

Only Eight Republicans Vote Against Inquiry—Amendment of Sherman Law and Investigation of Alleged Railroad Monopolies Proposed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—Without allowing opportunity for amendment and with only two hours' debate, the Democrats of the House finally obtained the adoption to-day, after weeks of internal strife, of a resolution authorizing the investigation of the "money trust." Minority members almost solidly opposed ordering the previous question, which precluded the offering of any amendments, but on the final passage of the bill the majority of the Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for the resolution, although the inevitable weakness of the inquiry contemplated by the Banking and Currency Committee had been fully exploited by minority speakers.

The Pule resolution, modified slightly in the Rules Committee, passed the House by a vote of 276 to 8. The eight Republicans voting against the resolution were Representatives Austin, Cannon, Dalsell, Henry, of Connecticut, Gillett, Higgins, Thistlewood and Tilson.

The vote on ordering the previous question was 160 to 107, and was mainly along party lines.

Another branch of the investigation, to cover any possible violation of the anti-trust law, was announced in the course of the debate by Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee. He said he had introduced a resolution empowering his committee to make a comprehensive investigation of the entire trust question, with a view to amending the Sherman law.

A third resolution, for an investigation of railroad monopolies, was presented by Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee. These are expected to form the basis for the second and third branches of the investigation of financial, transportation and industrial affairs.

The Adamson resolution recites the need of a thorough inquiry into charges that the Panama Canal will be used by transcontinental railroads to stifle competition in freight rates. It is, in part, as follows:

It has appeared in considering legislation for the operation of the Panama Canal, combinations, conferences, conventions, partitions of ports, traffic routes and various kinds of agreements existing among the owners of vessels as well as in the ownership of terminal facilities in many ports by one or more of the railroads, that the canal would be impaired and the government of the United States embarrassed in the effort to carry out its policy of keeping the canal "free and open to the vessels of all nations on terms of equal equality, so that there shall be no discrimination in respect to conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

It is charged that the same or similar danger is to be apprehended from threatened efforts of the railroads to relieve or prevent less of traffic by its being diverted through the canal, by operating their own ships through the Panama Canal for the purpose of destroying or lessening competition.

It is alleged that the same danger is to be apprehended from the payment of direct or indirectly by certain nations of tolls charged to their vessels on the canal, the same to be accomplished by bounties, gratuities, subsidies and other means, by giving to their vessels an advantage in the conditions of traffic through the canal contrary to our policy and contrary to the interests of the United States.

## The "Money Trust" Resolution.

Both regular and insurgent Republicans characterized the language of the Pule "money trust" resolution, even as amended, as weak and without force if a real investigation is to be had. The compromise resolution, which the Bryanites in the House were finally forced to accept through the mandate of the Democratic caucus, merely directs the Banking and Currency Committee to institute a full investigation of the "money trust" and to take into consideration "all matters touched upon in House resolution No. 405 within the jurisdiction of said committee." House resolution No. 405 is the drastic Henry resolution, favored by Bryan and the House Bryanites, which was defeated in the Democratic caucus.

The text of the resolution, as adopted, follows:

Resolved, That in order to obtain full and complete information of the banking and currency conditions of the United States for the purpose of determining what legislation is needed, the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized and directed to make a full investigation thereof, including all matters touched upon in House resolution No. 405, within the jurisdiction of said committee, and said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses and to employ experts, counsel, accountants and clerical and other assistants.

Representatives Norris, of Nebraska, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, insurgent leaders, insisted that the restrictions placed on the Banking and Currency Committee by the words "within the jurisdiction of said committee" would prevent it from making any sweeping inquiry, and would prohibit it from considering the operations of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Clearing House or the shifting of money reserves by private bankers to meet alleged demands of financial interests.

## Democratic Insincerity Charged.

"I charge, and I say it advisedly," said Mr. Lenroot, "that the Democratic majority in this House does not want to have a real probe of this matter, and that it has evaded the issue by the substitution of this resolution."

Representative Campbell, another minority member of the Rules Committee, said: "From the talk on the Democratic side we have been led to expect that the octopus, this red dragon, the 'money trust,' would be hauled into this House and manhandled while the galleries cheered. Instead, you have brought in here a weak, milk-and-water resolution, which gives the Banking and

Continued on fifth page

## DISCONCERTING APPLAUSE



"Roosevelt's speech at the Ohio Constitutional Convention was the strongest he has ever made."—WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

## TAFT BRANDS FALSEHOOD

Never Said "The People Are Not Fitted for Self-Government."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Taft, putting patience and forbearance aside for the moment, turned his attention to the newspapers to-day, and with a neatly delivered and forceful blow knocked into a cocked hat the misrepresentations of those periodicals which have been misquoting his speeches in order to promote their campaign of misrepresentation.

The misquotation to which the President took exception was the change of a phrase in his speech delivered before the State Bar Association of New York. In this he said that "all peoples are not fitted for popular government."

By dropping the "all" from the word "peoples" a number of newspapers quoted the President as saying that "all people are not fitted for popular government."

To overlook the "all" was a short step further, and the anti-Taft critics, orators and editorial writers, searching for just such an opportunity, began to assail the President as an enemy of the people, pointing to the garbled phrase as a basis for their charge.

To-day, after two weeks of forbearance, the President decided to strike back, and dictated a short statement which leaves no doubt as to the issue between himself and his critics. He created a new "Annanis Club" with a flourishing membership with one well directed swoop.

The statement is as follows: Among the falsehoods that are being assiduously circulated by persons and papers opposed to the President is one that in his Lincoln's Day speech the President argued "that the people are not fitted for self-government." President Taft said nothing upon that occasion which could possibly be tortured into any such construction. The speech in which the President made reference to popular government was delivered at the

banquet of the State Bar Association in New York on the night of January 20. What he then said on this subject—and it was correctly quoted in the newspapers the following day—was this:

Popular government we believe in. There are those of us who do not believe that all peoples are fitted for popular government. The fact is, we know they are not. Some of us do not dare say so, but I do; and the question whether a people is fitted for popular self-government so as to make that government best for that people is determined by the ability of the majority of that people to place upon itself the restraint by which the minority shall receive justice from the majority. It is the question of self-imposed restraint that determines whether a people is fit to govern itself.

[By The Associated Press.] Washington, Feb. 24.—While it is not admitted by any one at the White House that the President has authority to speak for the President that his correction of the interpretation placed by some persons upon his New York speech, then Colonel Roosevelt, some politicians here believe such to be the case. Many of President Taft's friends have said in mind when, in his Columbus speech, he said:

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by and of the people, they believe and sometimes assert that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people," that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case, and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereigns over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position.

If the American people are not fit for popular government, and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure.

After speaking at length of "the position which these eminent lawyers take and applaud," Colonel Roosevelt said: "The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves."

## WILL DRESS FOR CARDINAL

Washington Society May Bar Low Cut Gowns.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—Cardinal Gibbons's annual spring visit to Washington is causing no end of trouble in the social world. The edict recently issued by Pope Pius that cardinals and high churchmen should not attend dinner parties where low cut gowns are worn, which edict was taken up and circulated by Cardinal Farley and Cardinal Bourne, of London, is, it is said, causing women in society to seek their dressmakers in haste.

Cardinal Gibbons is a great favorite in Washington, and is annually entertained here by Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. William F. Draper, Miss Patten, the Chief Justice, Mrs. Edward D. White, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin and others. His visits will begin next week, Mrs. William F. Draper giving a dinner in his honor on Tuesday night. Mrs. Corbin, Miss Patten, Mrs. Elkins and others will entertain the Cardinal, but none of them, so far as is known, has followed Cardinal Bourne's example, when he issued invitations to a large reception and asked the women invited to wear hats with high collars. It is probable that Mrs. Draper, who is one of the staunchest admirers of the Cardinal, will intimate to her women guests that it will be in good taste to wear afternoon gowns, whether they are Catholics or Protestants.

It has long been the custom of women when attending a dinner or reception in honor of Cardinal Gibbons to wear their most costly gowns and jewels, and it will require some change in the fashion of dinner gowns to conform to the new rule. There are so many prominent Catholic women here, however, that there is no fear but that every possible care will be taken not to offend the churchmen.

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## WANTS TO BE AN ANGEL

Paterson Girl Refuses Food Offered by Hospital Attendants.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morrisstown, N. J., Feb. 24.—Anna Gesspella, the Paterson girl confined in the State Insane Asylum at Ford Plains, who believed she was fed daily by angels, has had a change in her mania. She is now starving herself to death. Asserting that an angel comes to her every morning at 4 o'clock and feeds her, she now desires to be an angel and go about the world feeding the hungry.

The woman gained notoriety for herself by going for days without food. Her meals were left near her, and she would nibble at the food when there was no one near. Of late the woman has consented to eat when other patients offered her food, but would touch nothing from the hands of the physicians or the attendants. Only a little food passes her mouth, despite the efforts of the hospital authorities. They believe the woman intends to starve herself to death.

## ROOSEVELT BUST BROKEN

Piece Accidentally Chipped Out by Senate Janitor.

Washington, Feb. 24.—An accident to a pedestal bearing the bust of Theodore Roosevelt in the Senate corridor started a story about the Capitol to-day that the President had been the target of vandalism. It developed, however, that a janitor had accidentally chipped a piece out of it. The piece bore the letters "e" and "o" of "Theo." An investigation disclosed that a janitor had broken the bust. The piece will be replaced.

U. S. GUNS TO SWEEP  
RIO GRANDE BORDER

President Taft Insists That Neutral Zone of Some Three Miles Be Observed by Mexican Combatants.

## TROOPS READY FOR JUAREZ

International Bridges Burned—Rebel Force Only 14 Miles from El Paso—Vasquez Gomez Summons Madero by Telegraph to Resign.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 24.—Four troops of United States cavalry to-night patrol the Rio Grande, with orders to cross into Ciudad Juarez if necessary to protect American life and property. With the 22d Infantry and three companies of artillery entraining at San Antonio for this city, and at least 1,000 rebels at Baucha, fourteen miles south of Juarez, the situation is considered the most critical since the recent outbreak in Chihuahua.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—By the dispatch of the 22d Regiment of Infantry and one battery of field artillery to El Paso, Tex., to-day to augment the army patrol on the Rio Grande, the government expects to be fully able to cope with any situation which may arise in connection with the revolution in Mexico. The battery of light artillery, composed of four guns, will be brought into play, if necessary, to hold the Mexican forces at a safe distance from the line and prevent a repetition of death and injury to American citizens and damage to American property on this side of the border.

President Taft has made known to the Mexican government that a repetition of the Douglas incident will not be tolerated. A few weeks ago President Madero of Mexico was notified by the Department of State that he would be expected to afford ample protection to Americans and their property in Mexico and also in the United States. Since then he has repeatedly given assurances that this protection is being afforded, that Americans are safe and, so far as he knows, have not been molested.

The action to-day, however, shows that the United States has decided that the Mexican government, as in the case of the Diaz administration during its last days, is hardly in a position to carry out its guarantee. There is no intention on the part of the administration to intervene in the internal affairs of Mexico or to send a military expedition across the border. This step will be obviated, it is hoped, by the field guns, which, if necessary, can hold any force at least three miles from the border, a sufficient distance to prevent stray bullets from flying into American territory.

This action is thought to be directly attributable to various rumors that General Orozco has repudiated the Madero government and joined forces with other opponents of Madero to lead an army against Juarez, and to demands made by a delegation of El Paso business men that they and their interests be protected.

The centre of the political unrest now appears to be in Chihuahua. Apparently all of the revolutionary bands which have been operating in Nogales and that district have gone into Chihuahua. The State Department is advised that the district of San Luis Potosi, where there have been turbulent conditions recently, is now quiet. Two towns south of Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, are occupied by the rebels, and telegraph wires between that city and Torreon have been cut.

Consul Edwards at Juarez reports that while the situation there remains unchanged, the alarm is increasing daily. He says many people are leaving for the United States and that the railroad has abandoned its schedule.

## MANIFESTO ACCUSES TAFT

Ex-Consul Enrile Says President Fomented Revolution.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 24.—United States and Mexican secret service operatives and Texas rangers late to-day seized a manifesto issued by Gonzalo Enrile, former Mexican consul at Brussels. The manifesto makes an attack on the President of the United States, accusing him of "being responsible for the troubles of Mexico and Latin America." It was designed for circulation to-night in Juarez and Northern Mexico. To-night officers are searching for Gonzalo Enrile. The manifesto, in part, says:

There have been so many bad acts in Mexico caused by your great efforts at expansion and domination that it would be a crime of less patria to suffer them in silence longer. You have created, fomented and consummated the revolution which placed in power the traitor who is giving you our country. Your troops have invaded our territory.

In the name of the Monroe Doctrine you put at half-mast the flags of your sister republic. You appropriated Hawaii. You took the Panama Canal zone. The Cubans did not blow up the Maine. Spain did not. The crime was called "William McKinley" and he paid the penalty by a bullet of Czolgosz.

The document accuses American soldiers of crossing the Rio Grande, carrying arms and ammunition to Pascual Orozco, and continues:

In El Paso and Douglas there were Americans killed, but you made no protest then or now, because they were killed by revolutionaries who came to attack frontier towns. While you were writing to the government of Mexico saying that the United States had nothing but the best feelings for Mexico, you were sending to the frontier twenty thousand armed men and providing their officers with maps of Mexico.

## TREVINO AFFIRMS LOYALTY

Madero Insists Orozco Also Is Standing by Him.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—General Gerónimo Trevino, in a message from Monterrey to The Associated Press to-day, denied he was affiliated with the rebels and stated he remained loyal to the Madero government. His message follows:

I have not accepted and I will not accept any public office not tendered to me by the national government. I am an honorable soldier and loyalty always will be the guiding principle of my life. I shall defend the established government until peace is restored or I shall go down with it in accord with my convictions of my duty.

This message came soon after President Madero had again insisted that Generals